THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865. NO. 42.

[illegible] EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—[illegible] for such country produce as we need, or

For Six months, $10 00

[illegible] IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible] per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be charged as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them. [illegible] about 25 cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

☞ Our space is, to a considerable extent, occupied by official military notices, Gov. Vance's Proclamation, and the Fall Distribution of the Literary Fund for Common School purposes. These are all interesting documents, and contain information for the people of which all should be possessed.

WAR MEETINGS.—A number of war meetings have been held in the army and a few at various points among the citizens in Virginia and North Carolin. The object of these meetings is to [illegible] revival of the war spirit among the people, a great majority of whom had become tired of the war and were anxiously seeking for peace.

We have not room for the proceedings of the meetings, but their general tenor may be gathered from the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That to the humiliating proposition for peace made by President Lincoln to our Commissioners we enter our indignant protest; that while we would be rejoiced to stop the effusion of blood and the desolation of our country, we will assent to no terms short of independence and separate nationality.

2. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as we have tendered the olive branch to our foes, which they have trampled in the dust, no alternative is left us but to defend our homes, our property and lives, as long as the foot of a vandal pollutes the soil of the South.

Some of the meetings express a desire for the negro soldier, while others are silent upon the subject.

In Fayetteville a war meeting was held, on the 16th, adopting resolutions in favor of fighting to the bitter end, and pledging life, fortune and sacred honor in the maintenance of the Confederate cause.

In Chapel Hill a meeting was held recently to respond to the terms held out by Lincoln, at which a series of war resolutions were adopted. The Raleigh *Confederate* says that at the meeting "Mr. Sam'l F. Phillips moved to strike out the preamble and first resolution, and to have accompanied his motion with a speech, in which he opposed the war, and thanked God that he had never been instrumental in getting any one into it; whereupon he was reminded, by Mr. Jones Watson, that in 1861 he made speeches for the war, and induced soldiers to volunteer."

In Charlotte, on the 16th, a public meeting was held, for the object of enlisting all able-bodied men over fifty years of age, for county defence, &c.

In Salisbury, a war meeting is advertised to be held on the 27th inst.

A meeting was held in Goldsboro', on Saturday, and was addressed by Gov. Vance.

A public meeting was also held in Charlotte, on the 11th, looking to a prosecution of the war, until peace and independence are secured.

NEW MAGISTRATES.—The following is a full list of the new Magistrates appointed by the Legislature, for Forsyth:

A. S. Mock, V. Craft, L. V. Blum, N. S. A. Chaffin, Adam Snow, Augustus Fogle, Hiram D. Swaim, Spencer Fountain, J. W. Hunter, Alson Thomas, James C. Crews, Alexander Masten, Charles Teague, Z. C. Griffith, W. A. Harper, John I Nissen, John T. Conrad, Geo Flynt, Sen.

The elections of County Solicitor and County Trustee will take place on Monday of March Court, being the 6th day of the month.

CASUALTIES AT HATCHER'S RUN.

21st. N. C. REGIMENT.—Private Ephraim Baily, Co. A, left hand; Capt. Byrd Snow, Co. C, stomach, (since dead;) Jacob Rumly, Co. F, lac; Wm. Bennet, Co. F, left breast; Sergt. Moses Lawton, Co. F, foot amputated; Wm. Lucky, Co. G, killed; K D Whitaker, Co. H, left side; Sergt. R W Brinkley, Co. C, right arm; C H Boyles, Co. I, right arm and lung, (mortal); D P Ellington, Co. C, right thigh; Hiram Thacer, Co. L, right arm; C F Cox, Co. L, right thigh; Lieut Samuel Stewart, Co. M, left hip.

The following are among the prisoners from this section of country:

Edwin Meinung, from this place, M. V. Banner, W. J. Burchett, William Sprinkle, Harrison Crouse, Joseph Kraus and Martin Charles.

57th N. C. REGIMENT.

Sergt. J M Cowan, lower jaw fractured; W C Eddleman, Co. C, right leg; Jacob Caster, Co. C, right leg; Ed. Earnhardt, Co. C, left foot; Lieut. A B Gorrell, Co. D, right arm; J P Shoemaker, Co. F, thigh; Wesly Liter, Co. H, right leg amputated.

1st N C. BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

Company A., Lieut R W Woodruff, commanding. Wounded—Lt. W L Watson, foot, slightly; Sergt Monroe May, hand and leg severely, and in the hands of the enemy; Privates J C Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugart, left arm amputated; Wm. Crew, leg, slight; Jones May, foot, severe. Missing—Corporal W H Harrington, Private W G Allen.

Company B, Lieut C A Shu[illegible], commanding. Killed—Private [illegible] Wounded—Reuben Chitty, [illegible] severe; [illegible] breast, slight. Missing—A A Corwell, Luther Waugh.

News of the Week.

There has not been any stirring news from Virginia, or any other point, except South Carolina, this week.

FROM RICHMOND.—All yet remains quiet. On Tuesday night, the 14th, Grant threw a portion of his troops to the north side once more. They were probably a portion of the forces which operated at Hatcher's Run.

Grant is evidently waiting until he can co operate with Sherman.

Gen. Lee now has command of the armies of the Confederacy. His Headquarters are still in the army of Northern Virginia.

There is nothing from Stoneman, who is said to be preparing a gigantic raiding party in East Tennessee.

SHERMAN'S WHEREABOUTS.—It appears Sherman's army has passed above Branchville some 16 miles to the village of Orangeburg, on the Columbia and Charleston Railroad, completely outflanking our forces at Branchville, compelling them to retire beyond the Santee.

Sherman occupied Orangeburg on Sunday the 12th, after a stubborn fight, and thence proceeded towards Columbia, which place he entered Friday morning last at 6 o'clock.

This intelligence was communicated by Gen. Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen. Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the South bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and on Friday morning forded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under Gen. Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days before Sherman arrived it was determined not to attempt the defence of Columbia, and a large quantity of Medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, North Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though, as to this, we have no positive information.

We learn that several squares of the city have been burned, but are not advised which party fired the town.

There is no doubt that Charleston also has been evacuated and is now in the hands of the enemy. It is also rumored that Augusta has fallen, which, however, needs confirmation.

Rumor says that Sherman had advanced within thirty miles of Charlotte, on Monday, but we have nothing positive.

FROM WILMINGTON.—There are also rumors of the evacuation of Wilmington, which we do not believe, as yet

Wilmington dates of the 18th state that the enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night and this forenoon. It is reported that a large force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on at one, P. M. No particulars.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A Yankee force from Newbern, some 500 strong, passed through Greenville on the 18th, and when last heard from were advancing on Tarboro'. It is thought to be a mere raiding party. Gen. Baker is after them. Another party is reported coming up on the South side of Neuse. This needs confirmation.

RAID ON WAYNESVILLE.—Col. Kirk, with three or four hundred men, made a raid on Waynesville, Haywood county, last Friday. There are so many rumors in regard to the matter that it is impossible to arrive at the truth. Capts. Teague and Mims, with a few men, attacked him; but with what result we are unable to learn. One report is that the Jail and several private dwellings were burned, and a large number of negroes and horses carried off. We shall probably receive an authentic account of the affair in a few days.

Asheville News 9th.

Northern News.

Northern papers of the 11th contain Lincoln's message relative to the Hampton Roads' conference. Mr. Lincoln states that Blair, on his return from Richmond, left with him a letter from Mr. Davis expressing a willingness to enter into a conference with a view of securing peace to the *two countries.*

In reply Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to Mr. Blair expressing a willingness to receive any agent formally sent with a view to secure peace to the people of *our common country.*—Subsequent correspondence explains the detention of the commissioners at Petersburg and City Point.

Mr Lincoln's statement of the interview is confirmatory of the report of our commissioners as to his *ultimatum.* He says our commissioners seemed to desire the adoption of some course which might or might not lead to reunion.

Papers of the 14th inst. say that Thomas and Wilson will sweep through Mississippi and Alabama, as soon as the the weather will permit, with a large force of cavalry and mounted infantry.

Seward in his report to Adams, of the late conference, says what the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor, was a postponement of the question of separation, and a mutual direction of efforts of the government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme, for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed.

It was suggested by them that through such a postponement we might now have immediate peace with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate and satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government, States, sections and people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice, or truce, and he announced that the government can agree to no suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and a restoration of the national authority throughout all the States of the Union.

The *Tribune* says: "If the object of the rebel commissioners was to conceal the details of the late conference in Hampton Roads, [illegible]

they have succeeded [illegible] If the commissioners merely [illegible] that President Lincoln would [illegible] peace only on the basis of the Union, they might, one would think, have saved themselves the trouble of the journey."

The New York *News* edited by Ben Wood, denounces Fernando Wood for going over to the Republicans since the peace mission exploded.

Admiral Goldsborough is perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters.—It is to be composed of some of the largest and finest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad (one of the largest class) may be added to it.

Grant has been in Washington, where he was introduced formally to all the members of the House of Representatives.

In reply to the war committee, he stated that the exchange of prisoners would now be proceeded with, upon the terms of the cartel

Henry S. Foote, it is reported, has gone to Europe.

Ex-Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, died in Washington on Sunday, the 12th.

President Lincoln's son, Robert, has been appointed Captain and Adjutant General, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Grant.

Nashville papers say that Andrew J. Donelson has returned to that City and taken the oath of allegiance

Snow is from 4 to 15 feet deep in Maine and Vermont.

Gen. Grant declared to a member of Congress that 100,000 more men would end the war in three months. The draft, it is supposed, will nett the government some 200,000 men.

Fort Fisher has been repaired and much strengthened.

The Missouri State Convention has endorsed Lincoln's course in the late Peace conference.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

The members of Company C, 14th N. C. Infantry, under their individual signatures, publish the following in the Petersburg *Express*, and request North Carolina papers to copy:

We the undersigned, members of company C, 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops, (those present) would scorn a yoke of tyranny, such as Lincoln designs for free men. We still declare our devotion to the cause of independence, only asking Congress to sustain us with the men and means of the country, providing for our familes, husbanding all things with prudential care, bringing out those ensconced in easy places and put in their stead those who have from physical disability lost their health and are unfit for field service.—

Negro brigades may contribute something—let it be forthcoming.

While the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have been requiring the Farmers of the State to sell their wheat to the government at $15 per bush'l, agents of the government, in Virginia, have been paying the producers of that State from $30 to $40 per bushel. By an investigation of the affairs of the Commissary Department, it has been ascertained that Hon. James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, had sold 430 bushels of wheat to the government, at $40 per bushel; and as shown by the Congressional proceedings, some sixty other persons have received $30 and $40 per bushel for their crops. We suppose this is all right in Virginia, but it would be considered almost treasonable in North Carolina. Of course this $40 per bushel for wheat places Mr. Seddon's patriotism above suspicion.

Raleigh Progress.

INCREASE OF SALARIES AND FEES.—The Legislature passed an act increasing the salaries and fees of certain public officers in this State:

For the year 1865: Governor $15,000, a Counselor of State $40 per day when engaged in public business, and 30 cents per mile to and from his home, Judges $7,000 each, Treasurer $7,500, chief clerk to the Treasurer $3,500 second clerk, $2,500, Secretary of State $3,500, and four times the fees heretofore allowed, Comptroller $3,000, and his clerk $2,500, Governor's Private Secretary $2,500, and quadruple fees, Supreme Court Reporter $1,500, clerk to Supreme Court $1,500, and quadruple fees, Marshal $15 per day while attending the court, County and Superior court clerks, Sheriffs, &c, quadruple fees, State salt commissioner $3,000, and traveling expenses, Surgeon General the pay of a brigadier and traveling expenses, State Auditor $4,500, his first clerk $3,000, second clerk, $1 500, Superintendent Common Schools $2,500, Keeper of the capitol $1,500, Adjutant General the pay of a major general, commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their clerks each $50 per day while engaged in public business.

EXEC. DEP'T. NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 32.

Immediately after the consolidation of the Guard for Home Defence, in accordance with General Orders No. 2, present series, commanders of Regiments and Battalions in each county will send to this city, with all possible dispatch, company or companies of the first class of their respective commands, to report to Brig. Gen. C. Leaventhorpe, for duty in the field.

It is of the utmost importance that this order be obeyed with the greatest promptitude.

The above order applies to the Guard for Home Defence of the counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland and all the counties lying east of said counties.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't Gen'l.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, It is known to the whole of the [illegible] you are now [illegible] with [illegible] your representatives, [illegible] with fidelity your interests, and warn you of every approaching danger.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the said State, actuated by a sacred sense of duty and love of country, do deem it necessary to address you in this manner in regard to the dangers and duties of the present time; earnestly praying that it may be conducive to harmony and good will, wherein only is to be found a safe and honorable deliverance from all our troubles. It is known to you all, that in the beginning of these troubles, North Carolina was so decidedly opposed to imitating the secession of her Southern sisters, that any attempt to force her to do so by even a majority of her people, prior to the proclamation of Lincoln in 1861, would most likely have resulted in civil war among our own citizens. It pleased God, however, to prevent this calamity, and to calm all the fierce passions of party bitterness, and to cause the most perfect unanimity by means of that proclamation, which placed before us the dire necessity of either assisting or slaughtering our own brothers and friends. Interest, honor and sympathy combined to decide us upon resistance to what all united in condemning as a cruel and wicked war upon the homes and liberties of the South. [illegible] and we entered into the war, rushed forward our bravest sons, and poured out our richest treasures. With immense sacrifices and varying fortunes, we continued the struggle still with great unanimity for years About the end of the third year, however, a portion of our people in common with many others throughout the South, seeing how our best citizens were falling, and how our fairest lands were desolated, began to urge that peace should be sought for by negotiations as well as by the sword They argued that our Confederate authorities, moved by pride of opinion, and embittered by the length and fierceness of the conflict, had not made a sufficient trial of statesmanship as a means of stopping the war; that no doubt if properly approached, either by commissioners appointed by our common government, or by the States separately—supposing diplomatic reasons would prevent the enemy from treating with the former—that our enemy would grant us better terms than we had supposed, and promising that if a fair and honest effort at negotiations should be spurned by the enemy, or rejected, then all classes and conditions of men in the South would unite in an earnest prosecution of the war. This was the first serious approach to a division among our people. Sympathizing with the reasonableness of this demand, though not with all the reasons given for believing in its efficiency, and being as sincerely desirous as it was possible for man to be, to stop the war on honorable terms, I, as your Governor, addressed President Davis, in December, 1863, and urged this course upon him. In answer thereto, he assured me that three separate and distinct efforts had been made to treat with the enemy, without obtaining even a hearing, and that he did not see how a fourth one could be initiated without humiliation to ourselves and injury to our cause.

Trusting that Providence would yet open the way, the matter rested here for another year. Many of our people, however, who advocated peace upon such vague and ill-defined terms as to cause doubts of their good faith and loyalty, continued sedulously to disseminate the opinion that our own government alone was to blame for the continuance of the war, going so far in some instances as to threaten revolutionary measures for wresting the treaty making power from its hands and negotiating with the enemy ourselves, alleging that we could certainly get such terms if the States would act in their sovereign capacity, as would secure our property and slaves, by reconstruction. Since the beginning of the present year, however, two individuals from the North, having visited Richmond on a peace mission, by the authority of President Lincoln, and having as our President supposed opened the way for another effort at negotiations, it was promptly made. He immediately sent a delegation through the lines for that purpose, consisting of Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Confederate States Senator from the State of Virginia, men all eminent for their abilities, public services, and the long continued confidence and respect of their countrymen. The first two are well known to have opposed the beginning of this war, and to sympathize with the general desire for negotiations. They were met at Fortress Monroe, by President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State, who without allowing them to leave the boat on which they arrived, told them what appears in the following official report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR:—Under your letter of appointment as Commissioners, on the 28th, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 30th, on board the steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that a message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions, and mode of proceeding, by which peace could be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms, or proposals of any agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him, with the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately. That no extended truce or armistice, as advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance of the complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the limits of the Confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, without regard to the rights of individuals, who may be subject to the pains and penalties, under the laws of the United States. But that all such might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to the President, to remit these pains and penalties, if peace were restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the constitution as adopted by Congress, on the 31st, were brought to our mind. These amendments provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendments by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have herewith been informed.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Thus you see that neither terms nor conditions were spoken of in the interview, but only subjugation offered us, the mere details of which they propose to settle. At one blow, all our hopes in the humanity and moderation of our enemies were dashed to the ground. No terms or proposals of a treaty coming either from the Confederate States, or any one of the States, would be entertained, but a complete, absolute and unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, is required as a preliminary step to any, even the slightest cessation of hostilities. Seeing then that we can treat with the enemy neither by the authorities of the Confederate States nor by separate State action, what will be the result if we submit as we are required to do? This we can partly judge by examining that constitution and those laws to which we are required to yield obedience. That Constitution is not the one we left. In addition to the changes it has undergone by corrupt and violent interpretation by Black Republican judges, its wording has been so changed as to decree, immediately and forever, the abolition of slavery. The "laws" to whose tender mercies we are referred, provide most minutely and particularly for the punishment of death by the halter, of every man, soldier, sailor or marine, civilian and others, who have been engaged in what they term rebellion. Not ceasing to punish with the death of the offender, the "laws" of the United States also provide that all his property, real and personal, shall be confiscated. The only mitigation of the rigor threatened by these laws is contained in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation accompanying his annual message in December, 1863, in which he proposes to hang only those above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and all civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederate Government, and various other classes therein specified; coupled with a vague intimation to our commissioners in their recent interview, that whilst we must prepare to accept all the pains and penalties of the laws, we might rely on a liberal use of the pardoning power vested in him. He also informs us that the terms set forth in his recent message of December last, wherein he re endorses the above mentioned proclamation will be rigidly adhered to.

Now then, we can sum up, in some sort, the consequences of our submission. Four million slaves, two hundred thousand of whom have been against us, turned loose at once in our midst, our lands confiscated and sold out to pay the cost of our subjugation or parcelled among negro soldiers as the reward of the slaughter of their masters; our women, children and old men reduced to beggary and driven from their once happy home; our mutilated and diseased soldiers starving in rags from door to door, spurned by even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesmen and bravest defenders, to say nothing of universal financial ruin and the intolerable oppression of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of conquest! Great God! is there a man in all this honorable, high-spirited and noble commonwealth, so steeped in every conceivable meanness, so blackened with all the guilt of treason, or so damned with all the leprosy of cowardice, as to say, yes, we will submit to all this! and whilst there yet remains a half million men amongst us able to resist! And who says the enemy will give us anything better? Not Mr. Lincoln; and do the weak and vacillating among us know better than he does what he will do for us?

Having made therefore a fair and honest effort to obtain peace by negotiation, and knowing now precisely, from the lips of the President of the United States, what we are to expect, what are we to do next? There is only one thing left for us to do. We must fight, my countrymen, to the last extremity, or submit voluntarily to our own degradation. Let no man mistake the issue now. The line of distinction will be drawn plainly between those who are for their country and those who are against their country. There is no half way house upon the road. The purifying fire is even now burning throughout the land, and its consuming flames must separate the dross from the true metal. Degradation, ruin and dishonor on the one hand—liberty, independence and [illegible] our arms be strong, on the other. Is it not worth another honest and manly effort? Aye, another and another, and a thousand efforts of our whole people. As North Carolinians, descendants of revolutionary heroes, and fathers and brothers of the noblest dead and living soldiers that ever drew a blade for human freedom, we cannot tolerate the thought of such base and infamous submission.

Should we willfully throw down an organized Government, disband our still powerful armies, and invite all these fearful consequences upon our country, we would live to have our children curse our grey hairs for fastening our dishonor upon them.

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued resistance. The [illegible] numbers of our fighting men are all slain [illegible] all exhausted, and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been—straitened as we are for all supplies, both of men and material, I tell you in all candor that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except the depression of spirit among our people and the still more dreadful risk of internal dissension. So long as we remain one and *determined*, it is not in the power of our enemies to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, we cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and manly resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry—can cast cannons and build ships of war—can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth—can wrest tangible realities from the very jaws of impossibility. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain! Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing of the many thousand who shirk. Where are they? Thousands upon thousands absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of thousands of grain now rot at the various depots of the South, for want of transportation, and this transportation cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! If you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has; but how much of it has been held? The enemy marched triumphantly through the heart of our sister Georgia, and is she conquered? Except for the garrison at Savannah, and the ashes of desolation on their track through the interior, Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy on her soil. So of most portions of the South, which space does not permit me to enumerate. For four years their countless legions have gnawed at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not even all of her territory which is swept by their cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden by their fleets, are all they really hold, or ever can hold, except by our ignoble consent.

Let the balance of our cities go, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, all—and if we are determined to be free, our subjugation is quite as distant as ever. For, thank God, the Confederacy does not consist in brick and mortar, or particular spots of ground, however valuable they may be in a military point of view. Our nationality consists in our people. Liberty dwells in the hearts of her votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldiers, standing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices which will be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. So if our country and its cause, like to the Kingdom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then indeed am I persuaded that neither principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor life nor death, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from that independence and honor for which our people have suffered and our sons have died.

Therefore, my Countrymen, having warned you of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to you by everything held sacred among men, to bear yourselves as become your high lineage and future hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitterness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the sake of your country, to use every possible exertion to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to sustain your soldiers and their Generals; and to give cheerfully your aid, physical, mental and moral, in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the degradation of your country, and the ruin of its people.

For the purpose of determining the best means of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that you assemble in primary meetings in every county in the State, and let the whole world, and especially our enemies, see how a free people can meet a proposition for their absolute submission to the will of their conquerors.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the great Seal of the State, in our city of Raleigh, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1865

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHEETERS, Priv. Sec.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's mother in this place, on the evening of Feb. 16, 1865, by Bishop G. F. Bahnson, Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER, Surgeon P. A. C. S., to Miss CARRIE L. FRIES, eldest daughter of Fr. Fries, deceased.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in this County, on the 18th inst., RUFUS Y. LAURENCE, aged 23 years, 2 months and 11 days. He volunteered in the service of his country in March, 1862, where he contracted his disease, (shortly thereafter,) since which time he has lingered and suffered, patiently, and seemed to have been kept alive thus long, by the kind and tender treatment and nursing of his affectionate father and family.

In this County, on the 20th inst., JOHN HENRY SNOW, son of Solomon Snow.

Died in the army, and buried at Bethania, on Tuesday the 14th inst., in one grave, WM. SHORE, ISRAEL S. SHORE, (brothers of the above John Henry) N. V. HAUSER and ISAAC SHORE.

N. C. Bank Notes

WANTED, in exchange for Confederate Money. Apply at this Office.

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.

R. F. LINVILLE.

Jan. [illegible], 1865. 35-[illegible]

For Sale,

[illegible] and an Iron plate [illegible]

THIS OFFICE.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1865	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY.							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
FEB'Y.				1	2	3	4	AUGUST.			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MARCH.				1	2	3	4	SEPT'R.						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL.							1	OCT'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30							NOV'R.				1	2	3	4
MAY.		1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		26	27	28	29	30		
	28	29	30	31				DEC'R.						1	2
JUNE.					1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30			31						

The People's Press.

For the Press.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On the Past, Present and Future of the American War, 1861.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter II.

The Missouri Compromise was in fact an immense concession to the non slaveholding States, but the genius of Slavery agitation was not laid. It reappeared under different forms: first, from the North in the shape of petitions to Congress, to influence legislation on the subject; then from the South, as a means of exciting one half of the Union against the other, and laying the foundation for a Southern Confederacy. With this question the people and statesmen of the country have had to contend in all its forms. It assumed, at different periods, in its history of changes, a stronger feature in the parties of both sections of the republic. But when a calmer and unbiased view of it is taken, its fundamental workings seem to have operated with the object mainly to influence local and popular elections of men to position, rather than force its restriction or abolition in the States. This appears, since, during the whole period of the old government's progress, legislatively, no move is upon record, as I can see or hear of, above a petition, where an attempt was made to abolish slavery in the old States. Such a thing might have been attempted in the District of Columbia, and that even failed, notwithstanding the Constitution did not imply any restriction on the subject in the territory of the federal government, covering an extent of ten miles. But, then, this question of agitation was made the bone of contention between the two sections of the government, and so far as its extension was concerned, was made a question of great magnitude. It simply stood between the politicians of the two sections, subject to compromise, when becoming agresive on either side. Both sections contended for protection to their views under the Constitution. The South claimed that the federal Congress had the right to establish and hold by federal enactment the institution of slavery in the territories belonging to the general government, independent of local law, whilst the North claimed, upon the same basis of reasoning, the right, under federal enactment, to restrict the institution in the territories belonging to the federal government, or in other words, that Congress had no Constitutional power to force slavery upon the people of a territory without consent of the majority in convention assembled. This form of the question was conceived no doubt from the fact, that the institution of Slavery was a State institution, made at the time of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, after the independence of the colonies, and qualified as such in the formation of the Union by the original thirteen States, making and adopting the Constitution. In this sense there was and is a difference in State and Territorial sovereignty. So far then as the institution was and is concerned, the people alone had and have the right to control it in the territories. But the question had assumed rather a fanatical form on both sides, which led to the repeal of the compromise of 1820, and the adoption of the one of 1850,—the last virtually nullified the Wilmot scheme and the right of federal intervention. Following this was the Dred Scott Case, which decision was claimed by the friends of extension, as an open and declared case in their favor, whilst the friends of non-intervention contended it was not a case in point, and held to the doctrine still that the question was open, undecided and debateable, and would be so considered until an issue of all the points involved in the matter came up directly from some territorial limit. These were the opinions of some of the strongest southern-rights men in the South, whose opinions were quoted, approved, supported and advocated as the true policy of the government. This view of it was taken by statesmen of the North, and conservative men took this position, (the Republican and Democratic parties were in the majority then.) The Democratic party both North and South, agreed to this policy during the sitting of the Cincinnati Convention, and before the compromise of 1850. But at that Convention there were those who made efforts to make a breach in this policy. They failed, however, to effect anything during the nomination and election and administration of James Buchanan; they played off and urged upon the people of the Gulf States that cotton was King and could be made to rule the nations of the earth. With these views a convention assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, I think in 1855, which was marked with evident signs of dissolution. At that meeting, I believe, a Constitution was framed and agreed upon for a Southern Confederacy. From that time, the question of secession was agitated and made the test of several of the State elections; but every effort was defeated at the ballot box by the honest voters. But all this did not make them slack in their efforts to secede. They went into the Charleston Convention where they met with success. Instead of conciliatory measures to hold the country together, they seceded, and brought out a set of candidates, and asked the voters of the North and South to support them as the strongest men in the field. The consequence was each party supported the men of their choice, and the result was Mr. Abraham Lincoln was elected—fulfilling the [illegible] scheme of the [illegible] party. South Carolina immediately [illegible] followed [illegible] sets the Government of the [illegible] States re-monstrated, appealed to the people to stay the hand of blood, but to no effect. The Crittenden compromise was adopted, but the motion to submit it to the people for ratification, it was lost. Then the Peace Congress convened and the Franklin substitute submitted, but was also lost. There went forth a diplomatic corps from Charleston to Washington, demanding the possession of Fort Sumpter, and other property of the federal government within the borders of the seceded States. The Commissioners not being viewed and accredited in their official capacity, were soon withdrawn, under the condition that South Carolina would hold possession and defend such federal property as was within her boundaries. Maj. Anderson then garrisoning Fort Sumpter, was asked to surrender the fort, but refused; and on an attempt to provision the fort, the steamer was fired upon by the garrison at Fort Moultrie.—This act of hostilities was deemed a declaration of war between the seceded States and the United States. The border States then begun to move for separation. And but a short time intervened before a provisional government was set up by the seceded States. War having now begun, speculations and predictions as to its results and termination were rife upon the lips of those who had urged it. The masses were told that it would be fought out in thirty, sixty or ninety days,—that the people of the Yankee States were cowards, and would not fight,—that one Southern man could whip ten of them,—that in less than a year we could starve the United States into just such a peace as we might ask,—that England and France would recognize our independence at an early day, and send an armada to open the blockade and sweep the seas of northern commerce and destroy the U. S. government;—that cotton would rule, and that the factories of England and France could not move without the American cotton; and if they failed to get it the operatives would become famished and break out in mobs and riots, and probably induce a rebellion.

Such were the ideas entertained by those who were blatant with the song of war. They were preposterous, emanating from minds little skilled in the history of war, and less versed in the policy of foreign courts, but well calculated to deceive. Upon such notions the men of the South rushed to arms, and have fought ever since as men never fought.

But let us take a glance at what we should have known in regard to the foreign policy of those two sections to which we were told to look for succor. The history of the former more particularly. The people of England were upwards of three centuries, if I am correctly informed, under a plan to establish a permanent kingdom, with a lasting peace, satisfactorily. It was dearly gained, but it was of such a character as has stood the shock of national convulsions around and about it ever since. The great object of its statesmen and people has ever been since, to behold the time when that kingdom shall be looked on as the great leaver that shall move and control the commerce of the civilized portions of the globe. This incentive moved that people to outstrip the nations of earth in national navigational strength.

They have been jealous of a rival, and they have watched, with eager interest, the progress of other nations in this respect, and more particularly the progress of the United States government. It had long since discovered all the elements and material necessary to its becoming a formidable rival, especially in its commercial, mechanical and manufacturing relations, and that time was only wanting to develope these elements, when the Eagle would seek to snatch the palm from the Lion, and thus become *the nation* eclipsing the world with its enterprises in commercial and maritime interests. The consequence was the restricting the slave trade in the days of Wilberforce, and the ransome of twenty millions sterling in 1830 to the owners of slaves to clear the rural districts, and the sending of missionaries to this continent to arouse anti slavery sympathies. These were preliminary steps to the breaking of the great commercial interest of the United States government. That people had satisfied themselves that, so long as slavery existed here in the form it did, labor would remain cheaper than in their country. And so long as that was the case, cotton could be made cheaper than they could make it, and that it could be consumed by the manufacturers North, as the latter increased their spindles in proportion to the increase and cheapness of labor on the plantations South, and at such a rate the United States would become the controling power in manufacturing and producing the prime necessary staples of life, &c. Hence, to lessen such influences operating against English policy and interests, the object of those people has been to weaken slavery on this continent, knowing that if it could be done, that then they could, by associations, render their fields in India of great value for the growth of cotton—that if labor could be made equal with that of the slaves of the South, the time would come that they could produce the cotton and manufacture it, enough to supply the wants of the civilized parts of the world. To effect this change in the social and commercial face of things, all classes of men in England have joined issue to render slavery unpopular here. The Church, the most powerful influence which could be brought against it, has been aroused and has taken the subject in hand to disseminate its evil tendencies, at least what they conceive to be the evils of the institution as tolerated in this country. In this they have been successful; for to-day the moral influence of the whole of Europe is against it. This influence reached this country years ago; and for four years we have been plunged into civil war on account of it, which has shocked the world with blood and carnage.

[To be continued.]

DISTRICT AGENTS & WARDENS.

THE members of the Board of Sustenance, will please meet at the Court House in Winston, on the Saturday before March Court, being the 4th of March, at 11 o'clock.

At the request of the Chairman, and several members of the Warden's Court, I would also request the Wardens to meet at the same time and place.

E. A. VOGLER, County Com.

Feb. 16, 1865.

Equity Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Yadkin, made at Fall Term, 1864, I shall sell on the premises, on

Saturday the 4th of March next,

a certain tract of Land lying on the Yadkin River, in the said county of Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hargrove and others, belonging to the heirs of Lewis Hall, deceased, containing about one hundred and ten acres.

Terms—twelve months credit. Bond and good security required.

[illegible]

Jan. 13, 1865. 39-4w.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. [illegible]

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE State of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and report them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers pistols, saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them.—I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermasters and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stephens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond;
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

* * State papers copy 3 times. Feb 23 42 3t.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 122

* * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall PURCHASE from any soldier his ARMS, UNIFORM, CLOTHING OR ANY PART THEREOF, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official, JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb. 16-41

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, J. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Boils, Capt. A. C. Branscom, 2, George C. Campbell, Miss Louisa Coal, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunman, Mrs. Jane Haley, 2 Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss. Alla Hine, H. J. Hine, Mrs. A. Lilly, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs. Jane Marion, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Sergeant J. L. Peters, Miss Sallie E. Pledger, Mrs. Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Shields, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stegdon, Miss Miss Charlotte Tange, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John A. Test, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.

[illegible], P. M.

Feb 15th, 1865.

[illegible] BOARD,
[illegible], 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the distribution to be made to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, Pres. Ex. Officio.

M. [illegible], Secretary.

COUNTIES	FED POP	FALL DIST.		Deaf & Dumb and Blind
Alamance,	10,475	1,217	69	
Alexander,	5,778	671	79	
Anson,	10,384	1,265	26	
Alleghany,	3,507	407	59	
Ashe,	7,900	906	75	
Beaufort,	12,428	1,444	76	
Bertie,	11,036	1,282	92	
Bladen,	9,864	1,146	68	
Brunswick,	6,954	808	39	
Buncombe,	11,882	1,381	27	
Burke,	8,288	963	47	
Cabarrus,	9,330	1,084	60	
Caldwell,	7,061	821	1[illegible]	
Camden,	4,493	522	20	
Carteret,	7,398	860	0[illegible]	
Caswell,	12,473	1,449	9[illegible]	
Catawba,	10,064	1,169	92	
Chatham,	16,607	1,930	53	W C Abernathy, D & D, Sarah C Foushee, $150
Cherokee,	8,958	1,041	36	
Chowan,	4,857	632	75	
Cleaveland,	11,495	1,336	27	D J Webb, D & D, and L P Webb, D & D, $150
Columbus,	7,612	884	89	
Craven,	13,797	1,603	88	
Cumberland,	14,037	1,631	77	J R Strickland D & D, & G W Hardie, Blind, $150
Currituck,	6,406	744	69	
Davidson,	15,374	1,786	85	E D Fraley, D & D, $75
Davie,	7,537	876	16	E Orrell, B, 75
Duplin,	12,936	1,573	79	N J Blanchard D & D, $75
Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549	94	J. W. C Luper, D & D $75
Forsyth,	11,985	1,393	24	J W Gay, B, 75
Franklin,	14,278	1,311	05	
Gaston,	8,431	980	09	
Gates,	6,883	800	14	
Granville,	8,962	2,204	29	
Greene,	6,346	737	72	
Guilford,	18,605	2,162	92	U L Gardner, D & D & S A Pegram, 150
Halifax,	15,301	1,778	71	C W Porter, Blind, 75
Harnett,	7,005	814	38	W. Holt, D & D, J Holt, D & D, & D, & F C McLean, B 225
Haywood,	5,676	659	38	
Henderson,	9 895	1,150	20	
Hertford,	7,720	898	14	
Hyde,	6,617	769	22	Z Flowers B 75
Iredell,	13,676	1,589	82	S J Hays, D & D, & E N J Gaither, B 150
Jackson,	5,416	629	61	
Johnston,	13,690	1,591	4[illegible]	
Jones,	4,365	507	43	
Lenoir,	8,158	948	36	M Carter, D & D, N Carter, D & D & J Carter D & D 225
Lincoln,	7,349	854	31	
Macon,	5,793	673	68	
Madison,	6,823	676	97	
Martin,	8,468	934	39	
McDowell,	6,598	767	61	J A Jamison, D & D 75
Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715	60	C Levers, D & D 75
Montgomery,	6,926	804	44	
Moore,	10,420	1,231	90	
Nash,	9,815	1,140	98	I Pegram, B, & Z A Pegram B 150
New Hanover	17,532	2,043	88	D J Moore, Blind, 75
Northampton,	10,653	1,238	39	
Onslow,	7 457	866	87	
Orange,	4,965	1,732	68	
Pasquotank,	7 747	900	58	
Perquimans,	5 820	676	57	I C Lane, D & D 75
Person,	9,143	1,062	86	C W Wellborn, Blind, 75
Pitt,	12,691	1,475	31	S E Crisp, D & D, 75
Polk,	3,705	431	17	
Randolph,	16,132	1,875	67	
Richmond,	8,828	1,026	24	
Robeson,	13,307	1,546	91	
Rockingham,	14,219	1,652	94	B. Belton, D & D, 75
Rowan,	13,014	1,512	86	
Rutherford,	10,617	1,234	21	
Sampson,	13,812	1,605	63	M. Hall, B, & L Hall, 150
Stanly,	7,333	852	45	
Stokes,	9,414	1,091	36	
Surry,	9,881	1,148	65	G Harris D & D, 75
Tyrrell,	4,304	500	34	
Union,	10,304	1,197	88	H Belk, D & D, J. Belk, D & D & W S Belk D & D, 225
Wake,	14,334	2,828	78	N J Dupree, R T Clement, D & D, & J Simpson, B, 225
Warren,	11,566	1,344	53	J J Read B 75
Washington,	5,871	624	38	
Watauga,	4 915	571	37	
Wayne,	12,726	1,479	38	J L & N B Sumerlin, D & D, H Sumerlin & S W Sumerlin, D & D, 300
Wilkes,	14,266	1,658	40	
Wilson,	8,321	967	31	S A Owens, M Owens, & R Owens, B, 225
Yadkin,	10,138	1,178	53	
Yancey,	8,510	989	28	

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell, and Transylvania will receive their shares from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above statement be published one time in the following papers: Daily and Weekly Confederate, Daily and Weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensborough Patriot, Salem Press, Tarboro' Southerner, Iredell Express, and Asheville News.

Feb. 23, 1865. 42-1t.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
[illegible] February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantage of the enemy will have but little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 23-6t R E LEE, Gen'l.

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT TITHE TAX PAYERS FOR THE YEAR 1863, FOR FORSYTH CO.

IN obedience to recent instructions received by me, thirty days time, from this date, is given to each delinquent tax payer of his tithe for 1863, during which time said delinquents have privilege to pay the same in kind produce such as Hay, Wool, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, or other articles in which they are charged as delinquents. All who fail to deliver such dues to B. Gray, Esq., Agent, &c, within said 30 days, the money value of same with penalty on same, will be enforced without delay or exception.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector,
Feb. 11, 1865. 38th District, N. C.

DELINQUENT TITHE PAYERS.

AS there are still a number of delinquent tithe payers of last year, who may hold receipts from District Agents, Millers, Army Officers, &c. I once more call upon all holding such receipts to present them, either to E. A. Vogler the County Commissioner or B. Gray, Esq., Tithe Collector, into whichever Department their Tithe was delivered and get proper receipts such as will be vouchers for me in settlement with the Tax Collector.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.

Feb. 16, 1865.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,

vs.

Eliza Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.

Petition for Partition and Dower and an account for rents, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Eliza Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Courthouse in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead answer or demurr to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of the said Court of Equity of said County, at Office, the [illegible] Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Feb. 16, 1865. 41-6t.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, [illegible], 1865.

General Order,
No. [illegible]

I. MAJOR C S [illegible] Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves, [illegible] Major General [illegible] having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Capt. Hinsdale, tenders his [illegible] and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Com'd'g.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb 23 42-2t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

State papers copy seven times.

For Sale,

A FINE CAVALRY HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE. Apply to
Col. A. H. BELO.

Salem, Feb. 16, 1865. pd

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 2nd inst., from my stable, in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a black-clay-bank horse; mane and tail darker than his body, a small white speck in one of his eyes, and one of his hind hoofs partly white. He is heavy built, good qualities, very brisk walker, small splint on his left leg, and about ten years old.

SOLOMON CHARLES.

February 9, 1865. 40-4t-pd.

The Bingham School.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL PREPARING ACADEMY.

THE next session opens at Mebanesville, on the N. C. Rail Road, March 1st, 1865.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent,
Jan. 19, 1865.-6t. Oaks, N. C.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.

January 5, 1865. 35-tf

BROKE JAIL.

$400 REWARD.

ON the night of the 19th inst., four prisoners confined in the Forsyth jail, effected their escape. Their names are as follows:—WM. WILLIARD, BENJAMIN WILLIARD, LEE WILLIARD, and ENOCH BROWN.

They were from Yadkin County, placed in this jail awaiting their trial, for resisting the officer in arresting deserters and for being parties in the killing of two citizens some two years ago.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the four or $100 for each.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff Forsyth County.

Winston, Jan'y 20th, 1865.

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line, will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6, a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.

Dec. 8.—32-tf Stage Owners.

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO.
WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 1.

I. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract, from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 3rd, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 1.

1. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs thus issued.

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 127, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extensions, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier certified to be incapacitated for duty. When, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a subordinate, and report to the Board the facts of the case—all of which will be embodied in the certificate of recommendation.

* * * * * *

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not [illegible] employees of the [illegible] service, the officers of which will be held responsible that men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The provisions of the above order being perfectly plain it is scarcely necessary to issue any additional instructions upon it.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the directions of paragraph I.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the mode of examination by the Boards of officers and soldiers unable to report in person before the Boards.

By order of the Commandant.

[illegible], Adj't.

Feb. 9, 1865. [illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible] indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M.D.

Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 31-4